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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/002,372	11/23/2001	Steve Hazelwood	1005-0011	2772

27045 7590 09/23/2005

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EXAMINER

MEHRPOUR, NAGHMEH

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2686

DATE MAILED: 09/23/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/002,372

Applicant(s)

HAZELWOOD, STEVE

Examiner

Naghmeh Mehrpour

Art Unit

2686

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 June 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -  
(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. **Claims 1, 3-18**, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bright (US Patent Number 2002/0169883 A1).

Regarding claim 1, Bright teaches a method of accessing an Intelligent Network (IN) service from any one of a plurality of dissimilar telecommunications networks (page 1 section 0009), said method comprising the steps of:

identifying an interface (MD) within the common function that is common to each of the plurality of dissimilar telecommunications networks (page 8 section 0071);

modifying the common interface to direct designated calls to an Intelligent Network (IN) executing the IN service by the network upon receiving a designated call (col 3 lines 35-50).

Bright does not specifically mention a method wherein **utilizing an Equal access function for providing subscribers with equal access to a plurality of inter-exchange carries (IECs) by assigning to each carrier, an associated Carrier Identification Code (CIC) code, and storing a specified Preferred Inter-Exchange Carrier (PIC) category in a database for each**

subscriber. However Palviainen teaches utilizing an Equal access function for providing subscribers with equal access to a plurality of inter-exchange carries (IECs) by assigning to each carrier, an associated Carrier Identification Code (CIC) code, and storing a specified Preferred Inter-Exchange Carrier (PIC) category in a database for each subscriber (col 1 lines 10-51, col 2 lines 33-47). Therefore, it would have been obvious to ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the above teaching of Palviainen with Bright, in order to enable an operator to control the subscriber's long distance carrier usage in a telecommunication network.

Regarding claim 3, Bright teaches a method of accessing an IN service claim 2 wherein the interface within the common function that is common each the plurality of dissimilar telecommunications networks is a traffic router interface that analyzes the code received during a call, and routes the call to an appropriate destination (page 6 section 0059, page 7 section 0065). Bright does not specifically mention that the code is a special CIC code. However, Palviainen teaches a method of adding CIC to equal access carrier and storing the specified PIC to the subscriber profile (col 1 lines 10-51). Therefore, it would have been obvious to ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the above teaching of Palviainen with Bright, in order to enable an operator to control the subscriber's long distance carrier usage in a telecommunication network.

Regarding claim 4, Bright teaches a method of accessing an IN service of claim 3 wherein the step of modifying the common interface to direct designated calls to an IN network includes specifying a code which triggers the traffic router interface to route the call to a switching node in the IN network rather than to an IEC (page 6 section 0059). Bright does not specifically mention that the code is a special CIC code. However, Palviainen teaches a method of adding CIC to equal access carrier and storing the specified PIC to the subscriber profile (col 1 lines 10-51). Therefore, it would have been obvious to ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the above teaching of Palviainen with Bright, in order to enable an operator to control the subscriber's long distance carrier usage in a telecommunication network.

Regarding claim 5, Bright teaches a method of providing a particular subscriber first telecommunications network with access to an Intelligent Network (IN) service that is accessed through switching node in a second telecommunications network, said first network providing the subscriber with equal access to a plurality of inter-exchange carriers by assigning to each carrier, an associated carrier identification code (CIC) code, and utilizing the CIC code associated with the subscriber's chosen carrier to route to the chosen carrier, the subscriber's originating and terminating calls, said method comprising the steps specifying in the first network, a special code for the IN service (page 5 section 0052);

associating the special code with the subscriber (page 5 section 0052);

detecting in the first network, an originating or terminating call for the subscriber (page 5 section 0052);

routing the call from the first network the switching node the second network based upon the special CIC code associated with the subscriber (page 6 section 0059); and accessing the IN service in the second network from the switching node (page 2 section 0032, 0033). Bright does not specifically mention that the code is a special CIC code. However, Palviainen teaches a method of adding CIC to equal access carrier and storing the specified PIC to the subscriber profile (col 1 lines 10-51). Therefore, it would have been obvious to ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the above teaching of Palviainen with Bright, in order to enable an operator to control the subscriber's long distance carrier usage in a telecommunication network.

Regarding claim 6, Bright teaches a method of providing access to an IN service of claim 5 wherein the step of specifying a special code for the IN service includes the steps of:

specifying special preferred inter-exchange carrier (PIC) category in a subscriber database in the first network (page 3 section 0035); and translating the special PIC category to the special code upon detecting an originating or terminating call for the subscriber (page 3 section 0038, 0039, 0042). Bright does not specifically mention the conversion and translation of CIC code to PIC code. However, Palviainen inherently teaches the conversion and translation of CIC code to PIC code (col 1 lines 10-51). Therefore, it would have been obvious to ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the above teaching of Palviainen with Bright, in order to enable an operator to control the subscriber's long distance carrier usage in a telecommunication network.

Regarding claim 7, Bright teaches a method of providing access to an IN service of claim wherein first network is an ANSI-41 network , and the step of translating the special PIC category to the special code is performed in a Home Location Register (HLR) (page 4 section 0044). Bright does not specifically mention that the code is a special CIC code. However, Palviainen teaches a method of adding CIC to equal access carrier and storing the specified PIC to the subscriber profile (col 1 lines 10-51). Therefore, it would have been obvious to ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the above teaching of Palviainen with Bright, in order to enable an operator to control the subscriber's long distance carrier usage in a telecommunication network.

Regarding claim 8, Bright teaches a method of providing access to an IN service of claim 6 wherein the first network is a Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) network, and the step of translating the special PIC category to the special code is performed in a Mobile Switching Center/visitor Location Register (MSC/VLR) (page 5 sections 0048, 0052). Bright does not specifically mention that the code is a special CIC code. However, Palviainen teaches a method of adding CIC to equal access carrier and storing the specified PIC to the subscriber profile (col 1 lines 10-51). Therefore, it would have been obvious to ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the above teaching of Palviainen with Bright, in order to enable an operator to control the subscriber's long distance carrier usage in a telecommunication network.

Regarding claim 9, Bright teaches a method of providing access to an IN service of claim 5 wherein the step of routing the call from the first network to a switching node in the second network includes:

- sending the special CIC code to a traffic router (page 5 section 0051);
- performing an analysis the special CIC code the traffic router (page 6 section 0059); and
- in response to said analysis, routing the call to the switching node in the second network (page 5 section 0051).

Regarding claim 10, Bright teaches a method of providing access to an IN service of claim wherein the first network is an ANSI-41 network, and the second network is a Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) overlay network, and the step of routing the call from the first network to a switching node in the second network includes routing the call from Mobile Switching Center (MSC) in the ANSI-41 network to a Service Switching Point (SSP) in the GSM network (page 3 section 0033).

Regarding Claim 11, Bright teaches teach a method of providing access to an IN service of claim 10 wherein the step of accessing the IN service in the second network includes accessing a GSM prepaid service through a Service Control Point (SCP) in the GSM network (page 7 section 0062).



Regarding claims 12, 14, Bright teaches a method/system of providing a particular subscriber an ANSI-41 radio telecommunications network with access to an Intelligent Network (IN) service that is accessed through a Service Switching Point (SSP) in a Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) overlay network, said ANSI-41 network providing the subscriber's chosen carrier to route the chosen carrier, the subscriber's originating and terminating calls (page 7 section 0063), said method comprising the steps of:

specifying a special preferred inter-exchange carrier (PIC) category in the particular subscriber's subscriber database in a Home Location Register (HLR) in the ANSI-41 network (page 2 section 0032);

detecting an originating or terminating call for the subscriber (page 4 section 0048);

translating in the HLR, the special PIC category to a special code associated with the IN service (page 5 section 0052);

sending the special code to a traffic router in a Mobile Switching Center/visitor Location Register (MSC/VLR) in the ANSI-41 network (page 6 section 0059);

performing an analysis of the special code in the traffic router to determine where the call should be routed (page 6 sections 0057, 0058);

in response said analysis of the special code, routing the call from the MSC/VLR to the SSP in the GSM overlay network (page 6 section 0058); and

accessing the IN service through a Service Control Point (SCP) in the GSM overlay network (page 7 section 0064). Bright does not specifically mention a method wherein utilizing an Equal access function for providing subscribers with equal access to a plurality of inter-exchange carries (IECs) by assigning to each carrier, an associated Carrier Identification Code (CIC) code,

and storing a specified Preferred Inter-Exchange Carrier (PIC) category in a database for each subscriber. However Palviainen teaches utilizing an Equal access function for providing subscribers with equal access to a plurality of inter-exchange carries (IECs) by assigning to each carrier, an associated Carrier Identification Code (CIC) code, and storing a specified Preferred Inter-Exchange Carrier (PIC) category in a database for each subscriber (col 1 lines 10-51, col 2 lines 33-47). Therefore, it would have been obvious to ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the above teaching of Palviainen with Bright, in order to enable an operator to control the subscriber's long distance carrier usage in a telecommunication network.

Regarding claim 13, Bright teaches a method of claim 12 wherein the step of accessing the IN service through an SCP in the GSM network includes accessing a GSM Prepaid service through (page 7 section 61).

Regarding claim 15, Bright teaches a system for providing access to an IN service of claim 14 wherein the first network is a Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) radio telecommunications network, and the subscriber database is implemented in a Home Location Register (HLR), and the data translator is implemented in the switch (page 7 section 0063).

Regarding claim 16, Bright teaches a system providing access to an IN service of claim 14 wherein the first network is an ANSI-radio telecommunications network, and the subscriber

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database and the data translator are implemented in a Home Location Register (HLR) (page 7 section 0063).

Regarding claim 17, Bright teaches a system providing access to an IN service of claim 16 wherein the second network is a Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) overlay radio telecommunications network that provides GSM services to GSM subscribers in a geographical area that is also served by the ANSI-41 network (page 7 section 0063).

Regarding claim 18, Bright teaches a system for providing access to an IN service claim wherein the switching node in the second network is a Service Switching Point (SSP) in the GSM network, and the SSP provides access to a GSM Prepaid service through a Service Control Point (SCP) in the GSM network (page 7 section 0063).

### **Conclusion**

**3. Any responses to this action should be mailed to:**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Naghmeh Mehrpour whose telephone number is 571-272-7913.

The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00- 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha Banks-Harold be reached (571) 272-7905.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

NM

September 19, 2005



MELODY M. POUCH  
PATENT EXAMINER